AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of claims

1. (Currently Amended) A method for reducing radiation-induced normal tissue damage in a subject ~~increasing therapeutic gain in chemotherapy or radiotherapy~~, comprising

administrating a composition containing a histone hyperacetylating agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to the subject, ~~undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy~~

wherein the radiation-induced normal tissue damage is ~~(A) the therapeutic gain in chemotherapy is:~~

~~(1) enhancing the suppression of tumor or proliferating cell growth in the subject~~

~~(2) sensitizing tumors to chemotherapy,~~

~~(3) ameliorating complications or sequelae of a disorder induced by chemotherapy, the disorder being selected from the group consisting of mucositis, dermatitis, ulceration, tissue necrosis, fibrosis, xerostomia, and plantar-palmar syndrome;, and~~

~~(4) protecting normal tissues from cell death induced by chemotherapy; and~~

~~(B) the therapeutic gain in radiotherapy is~~:

~~(1) downregulating inflammatory cytokines or reducing~~ more inflammatory cell infiltration,

~~(2) reducing or preventing radiation-induced tissue damage, the damage being selected from the group consisting of~~ desquamation, dermatitis, mucositis, epidermal atrophy, fibrosis, ulceration, tissue necrosis, [[and]] bulla formation, plantar-palmar syndrome,

~~(3) increasing~~ reduced epithelium thickness, ~~reducing~~ increased dermal ~~dermis~~ thickness, ~~or reducing~~ more vessel density,

~~(4) decreasing~~ or increased collagen deposition~~,~~

~~(5) enhancing tumor radiosensitization, or~~

~~(6) downregulating fibrogenic growth factors or preventing late radiation-induced tumorigenesis~~.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Wthdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hyperacetylating agent is a histone deacetylase inhibitor.

4-6. (Cancelled)

7. (Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is trichostatin A, or trichostatin C.

8. (Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from a group consisting of oxamflatin, trapoxin A, FR901228, apicidin, HC-Toxin, WF27082, and chlamydocin.

9. (Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from a group consisting of salicylihydroxamic acid, suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid, and azelaic bishydroxamic acid.

10. (Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from a group consisting of azelaic-1-hydroxamate-9-an-ilide, M-carboxycinnamic acid bishydroxamide, 6-(3-chlorophenylureido)carp-oic hydroxamic acid, MW2796, and MW2996.

11 (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from the group consisting of sodium butyrate, isovalerate, valerate, 4-phenylbutyrate, Sodium phenylbutyrate, propionate, butrymide, isobutyramide, phenylacetate, 3-bromopropionate, valproic Acid, and tributyrin.

12. (Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is MS-27-275 or the 3'-amino derivatives thereof.

13. (Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is depudecin or scriptaid.

14. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the administrating is non-oral.

15. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the composition is a cream, an ointment, a gel, a paste, a powder, a lotion, a patch, a suppository, a liposome formation, a suspension, a mouth wash, an enema, an injection solution, or a drip infusion.

16. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hyperacetylating agent is from 0.001% to 100% by weight of the composition.

17-23. (Cancelled)

24. (New) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the subject is cancer-free.

25. (New and Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is trichostatin A, or trichostatin C.

26. (New and Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from a group consisting of oxamflatin, trapoxin A, FR901228, apicidin, HC-Toxin, WF27082, and chlamydocin.

27. (New and Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from a group consisting of salicylihydroxamic acid, suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid, and azelaic bishydroxamic acid.

28. (New and Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from a group consisting of azelaic-1-hydroxamate-9-an-ilide, M-carboxycinnamic acid bishydroxamide, 6-(3-chlorophenylureido)carp-oic hydroxamic acid, MW2796, and MW2996.

29. (New) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is selected from the group consisting of sodium butyrate, isovalerate, valerate, 4-phenylbutyrate, sodium phenylbutyrate, propionate, butrymide, isobutyramide, phenylacetate, 3-bromopropionate, valproic acid, and tributyrin.

30. (New and Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is MS-27-275 or the 3'-amino derivatives thereof.

31. (New and Withdrawn) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the histone hyperacetylating agent is depudecin or scriptaid.